The bill for the relief of the American Colonization Society, yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a hird reading, was taken up. The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Davis of Mississippi called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs, Baldwin, Bell, Clay, Davis of Messaghments, Davion, Dodge of Wisconsin.

Valend

Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop-25 Navs-Messrs Atchison, Barnwell, Benton,

Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—14. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-

tion of the bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia Mr. Soulé alluded to the debate which took

place yesterday upon the laws alleged to be in force in the Southern cities, regulating the entrance of free negroes in those cities, and their detention in prison during their stay there. He also adverted to the letter written by a ter of Boston, and read yesterday by Mr. Win-throp, in which the practice under the laws of those cities was stated. He pronounced the statements made in the letter, both of the law of Louisiana and the practice pursued under that law in New Ocleans, to be wholly and entirely false, from beginning to end.

Mr. Berrien made a similar allusion to the letter, and the statements made in it, with regard to the laws of Georgia, and the practice pursued at Savannah, with respect to the arrest and impris- by a vote of 110 to 56

statements, so far as they referred to Savannah

and the laws of Georgia, to be false.

Mr. Winthrop replied, and Mr. Berrien rejoined—the point in detate being how far the Senator from Massachusetts was responsible for the statements in the letter—he having avowed, both yesterday and to-day, that he could not and did not vouch for the contents of the letter.

Mr. Ewing said that he thought the letter was a matter of but small consequence. He did not think the Senator from Massachusetts had done anything which called for the severe animadverthen alluded to a debate which had taken place some time since on the California bill, during which the Senator from Georgia had read a let ter commenting upon the conduct of the late Administration, and making statements which he (Mr. E) then and now pronounced to be false. Yet the Senator published that letter in his published speech.

Mr. Berrien explained that circumstance. He read the letter and stated at the time that it was addressed by a gentleman to a Senator, and that that Senator was prepared to wouch for the re-spectability of the writer.

Mr. Ewing and Mr. Perrien continued the de-Messrs, Butler, Davis of Massachusetts, Win-

throp, Soulé, and Douglas, continued the debate on the subject of the laws relating to free usgroes, both in the Southern and in the free The question was then taken on the amendment

proposed by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and it was rejected—yeas 5, nays 46, as YEAS-Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin

Hale, Seward, and Upham—5.
Navs—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin,
Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Missis-sippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason. Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt. Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whit-Winthrop, and Yulee-16

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question was on concurring with the amendments made in Committee of the Whole; the amendments being the third fourth and fifth secadded to the bill on motion of Mr. Pearce.

Mr. Clay said that he hoped that the Senate would not concur in the amendments made in Committee. He had just heard, with great ple ure, of the passage of another of those bills which formed a part of the general system of peace This bill, now before the Senate, was the last in that general system, and was the only one now remaining unacted upon. If the amend ments prevailed, he thought it would defeat the passage of any bill. But if they should be rejected, and should be presented as a separate bill, he thought it likely they would both pass at this

Mr. Dickinson moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, with a view to take up the bill from the House to supply deficiencies in the bers of Congress, which it was important should The bill was then considered in Committee o

the Whole The amendments reported by the Committee on Finance were agreed to.

An item in the bill as it came from the Hou appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of books, for those members of the present House who have heretofore not received them The Committee on Finance in the Senate amend ed this by striking out the item, and inserting another in lieu thereof, appropriating the same amount, but adding it to the contingent fund of

Mr. Hamlin moved to add to this provision proviso, to the effect that after this session it shall ot he lawful for either House to order the purchase of books without a specific appropriation therefor by Congress.

This proviso was, after a long debate, rejected by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs, Barnwell, Benton, Chase, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, King, Mason, Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Whitcomb, and Yulee-20.

Navs-Messrs Atchison, Badger, Berrien

Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Douglas, Ewing, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Phelps, Rusk, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Walker, and Winthrop-25 Mr. Dodge of Iowa moved to amend the hill be

striking out the whole proposition relating to the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars. And this motion was also rejected after debate, by the following vote: YEAN-Messra, Barnwell, Benton, Butler,

Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, King, Mason, Sebastian, Seward, Turney, Under wood, Walker, and Whitcomb-15.

NAVS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien. Davis of Massachusetts. Davis of Mississippi Dayton, Dickinson, Douglas, Ewing, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Houston, Jones, Mangum, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Smith, Soulé, Spruance, Wales, and Winthrop—25.

Mr. Douglas moved to amend that part of the

bill relating to the mileage of the Senators and Representatives from California, by adding therete the following And the per diem of said Senators and Rep-

resentatives for this session shall commence from the day on which the Constitution of California was first communicated to the two Houses of Congress, respectively And the same was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850. The debate on the Slave Trade bill was con tinued with great animation. Mr. Pearce's amendments were rejected, and the bill as reported originally by the Compromise Committee was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 32, nays 19. Next week we shall present an abstract of the debate, and the yeas and nays on the amendments and the

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850. The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia was passed-year

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill making provision for the punishment of persons enticing slaves from the District.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1850. Mr. Otis, from the Select Committee heretofore

appointed, made the following report:
The Select Committee appointed under a resolution of the House of Representatives " to investigate the charges against the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post Office Department," with power to send for persons and papers, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report.

The committee have called before them the persons in this city who were supposed to be able to give information on the subject referred to in the resolution, and it appeared from their testi mony that papers relating to the appointment and removal of the postmaster at Oberlin had been improperly abstracted from the files of the Post Department. Authority was sent to Ohio to take the depositions of those who had received age, and should be established in all our cities and larger at the inadequate or mistaken views of the doings any of the abstracted papers, and of any others towns. These depositions, the minutes of testimony, and such of the abstracted papers as have been re-turned, are herewith submitted. Neither from the examination of witnesses, nor from the depositions, were they able to ascertain with certainty by whom the papers were abstracted.

The committee are, however, unanimous in the opinion that there is no proof that Mr. Giddings abstracted the papers; that they were transmitted goods, and make their purchases.

to Ohio by him, or under his frank; or that he was in any way concerned with the transaction.

They therefore submit, for the adoption of the House, the following resolution:

Resolved. That the committee appointed " to investigate the charges against the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post Office Department," be discharded from the further consideration of the

Mr. Boyd said that the Representatives from California were in attendance, and wished to be

Mr. Venable raised the question as to their right, denying that they were entitled to seats, cause they had not been chosen in accordance with any rule prescribed by the Legislature, the election having taken place before the organization of that body.

A long debate sprung up; pending which, the House adjourned

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1850. Mr. Venable had moved to refer the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, California Representatives, to the Committee on Elections. Mr. obinson of Indiana had moved a substitute, directing the Speaker to swear them in. Under the operation of the previous question, the substitute

as adopted—yeas 109, nays 59. The Representatives then took the oath. The report of the majority of the Committee on Sections, in favor of the title of Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania to his seat, was agreed to, the report the misority against him having been so instead.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1850. After a discussion of the same report during the hour, the House took up the Fugitive Slave bill from the Senate. It was read a second and third time, when Mr. Thompson of Pennsylvania obtained the floor. He advocated the bill, spoke of its humanity, (?) and of the duty of ful-filling constitutional obligations. He closed by moving the previous question. He was repeat-edly solicited to withdraw the demand, but would not. It was seconded—yeas 87, nays 69. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved to lay on the table. Rejected-yeas 66, nays 113. It was ordered to a third reading—yeas 105, nays 73. A call of the House was moved by Mr. Root, but refused—yeas 73, nays 106. The bill was then yeas 109, nays 75.

The House adjourned. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1850. The death of the Honorable Henry Nes, memer of the House from Pennsylvania, was an unced. Both Houses, after passing the usua resolutions, adjourned

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850. Mr. Richardson concluded his remarks on the bject of the report of the Ewing committee. Mr. Vinton moved a substitute for the resolu-tions of the committee, providing, that as no criace had been imputed to the Secretary of the Interior by the resolution appointing the committee and only asking to reverse the decision of the De partment upon a question involving private rights, the object of the resolutions ought not to be con-

curred in , which was adopted The committees were called on for reports. nd various reports were made. The Committee of Ways and Means reported bills in favor of the erection of custom-houses a Cincinnati and St. Louis, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Mr. Toombs, from the same committee, report ed a resolution adverse to any alteration of the tariff laws, and declaring it to be inexpedient now to take any action on the subject.

Mr. Vinton offered a substitute instructing

the Committee to bring in a bill requiring the appraisers, in appraising all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported thirty days after the passage of this act, into any port of the United States to adopt the average market value of similar arti cles in the principal ports of the United States during the year ending 30th of June, 1846, under such general regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall prevent frauds and undervaluations, and secure a uniform valuation throughout the United States.

Mr. Phelps moved that the whole subject be

laid upon the table, which was lost-yeas 93

The vote was then taken upon the substitute of Mr. Vinton, which was lost-yeas 93, nays 96. estion was then taken upon the resolu tion of Mr. Toombs, declaring it inexpedient to take any action upon the subject, and decided in the negative—yeas 91, nays 93.

of introducing a resolution, which he sent to the Clerk's table to be read. The resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of seven, to sit during the recess of Congress, and gather information in relation to the operations of the tariff, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to lay the
motion to reconsider on the table, which was car-

-yeas 93, nays 92. The House then adjourned until Monday

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1850. Mr. Hall, under a suspension of the rules, in-troduced the following bill in relation to the claims

of Virginia officers, &c.

Be it enacted, &c. That the proper officers this Government, in adjudicating claims for half-pay of the officers of the State of Virginia, under third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia, approved July 5, 1832, shall in no case allow commutation, tion and interest, in lieu of half-pay. utation or commute

After strong opposition from Mr. Bayly of Virginia, it was put through all the necessary stages

Mr. McWillie from the Committee on Print ing, made a report, recommending the release of W. M. Belt from his contract for printing, and the employment of Messrs. Ritchie and Gales & Scaton, as printers. The report was referred to the Select Committee on the subject. A bill to create the office of Assistant Secretary

of State was reported, and referred to the Com mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to bring in the following bills A bill to alter and amend the existing revenu laws, so as to afford reasonable protection and en

couragement to American labor: A bill to abolish slavery in the Territory

A bill to repeal so much of the acts establish ing Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah as recognised slavery in said Territories, and as pledges the nation to admit new slave States into the Union ; A bill to repeal and annul the Fugitive Slave

law, passed September 14, 1850.

#### For the National Era. LINES - TO DORA.

BY S. H. LLOYD. Child of a sunny brow,

Whose glossy hair Is of the golden bue So full of innocence Thy looks bespeak,

The angels' breath scema still Upon thy cheek. Thy eye reveals its home, As dost the dew, For its sweet Heaven is seen

Within its blue. Thy heart is like a stream. On whose translucent breast

The lily plays. How near is Heaven to thee! Sweet child of ours! As near the budding stems Are to the flowers

of the Fall and Winter sessions of Gundry's Commercial

College, Cincinnati. To the citizens of that place this institution is well known, and its reputation established through the West. To those not acquainted with it we may say that it is conducted on a most comprehensive plan, giving full in struction in the theory and practical details of Book-Keep ing in its various departments. The young man who goes through a full course in this College feels himself "at home" in all the information most essential to the mer chant, furnished as he is with the knowledge necessary for commencing and conducting business with success. Gundry's public examinations have given most satisfactory evidence of the proficiency of his pupils, reflecting the high est credit on themselves and their instructor. Those who have attended them, among whom are merchants, editors,

lawyers, &c , have borne testimony to the thoroughness of

the instruction given in this College. Such institutions as

this are demanded by the intelligent mercantile spirit of the

hing to be found in Baston can be seen at George W. Simions's, OAK HALL. The success of this establishment has been truly wonderful. The proprietors have adopted a correct system in doing business, and they have been richly rewarded by a constant increase of patronage. No person, in visiting Boston, should fail to witness the rich display of

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

#### EDITORIAL TRIBULATIONS.

Returning to our post, we find on hand several communications, animadverting on the article from the pen of our pro tem. editor in the Era of the 29th ult. Their authors seem to have forgotten that we were absent when that article appeared; that it was not written by us, and that the sentiments to which they object had never received countenance in the editorial columns of the Era. They might have known that the editor would take the earliest opportunity to set himself right, and place the Era in its true position. We do not expect to be trusted implicitly; but we have written so much, and been so long before our readers, that, should anything appear editorially in our paper, in direct contradiction to its uniform course, a little trust and patient waiting on their part for an explanation, is hardly too much to ask from them.

A cotemporary comments at great length on the obnoxious article, as if it were ours, when he might have read the announcement in the Era, a week before, of our absence-and, besides, he has known us more than twelve years.

Others make it the occasion of escious remarks

mittee was discussed, and the riouse then ad- the editor of the Era being mourned over as ab-

other victim of temptation ! One subscriber denounces us as the utterer of atrocious sentiments, stops his paper, delicately reminding us, that as his subscription has not yet quite run out, we shall gain something pecuniar-

ily by the stoppage. Editors have need of a good deal of philosophy. One of the first letters we opened on our return, was from an old friend, whom we have numbered among our patrons the last fifteen years. With many expressions of the most friendly feeling, he discontinues his paper, and-for what? Because, some weeks ago, we published in our miscellany statement from the Home Journal, of the results of an investigation by certain literary gentlemen in New York, into the "Mysterious Knockings" which have lately attracted so much attention. We gave it as an item of intelligence, expressing no opinion respecting it; but our friend held that its tendency was to promote infidelity, and so stopped the paper. He was almost as reasonable as a reverend gentleman who once discontinued the Era because his name was mis-spelt on the

These are specimens of the little annoyances to which editors are liable; but we have so many good natured, large-souled subscribers, our equanimity is likely to continue unruffled.

# SPRAY FROM THE TEAR-FOUNTAIN.

BY MARY IRVING What maketh the young child weep? He hath broken his glittering toy And a little cloud will burst in rain On the cheek of a frolicksome boy;

The shadows are long, under morning's sky, That shrink to our step when the noon is high What maketh the maiden weep?-The child of a few more years. With the sunshine of girlhood's merriment Sparkling upon her tears? She hath plucked a thorn among Life's spring flowe

She bath found a cure in this world of ours What maketh the woman weep?-The glorious—the proud—the gifted?
'Tis a merciful Heaven that pours the rain
Where its lightning bolt hath rifted! It hath cleft in her heart a sounding cave, Hollow and deep, for Affection's grave.

For a sweet, low voice is hushed in death-The dew to the broken sod is given And the broken heart shall be blessed of Heaven What maketh the strong man weep Tears were not made for him ;

What maketh the mother weep?

Oh! do not ask the mother

His lightning glance to dim! When He saith, "Pass under the rod!" Leave the heart alone with its God What maketh the old man ween !-To bid the world "Good night?" is it, then, a bitter and joyless thing To hail Heaven's dawning light? Ah! there are records of Time gone by, Those tears would blot from Eternity

## THE REPUBLIC NEWSPAPER.

Mr. Hall of Tennessee has retired from the edtorship of the Washington Republic, and is succeeded by J. O. Sargent, one of the former editors of that iournal

Under the auspices of Mr. Hall, a citizen of a slaveholding State, the Republic was distinguished for its moderation, its liberality, and nationality. It ably supported the policy of the Taylor Administration, and faithfully reflected its spirit, avoiding sectionalism and proscription. Mr. Sargent, a citizen of a free State, retired from the Republic because he and his colleague could not concur in the leading measures of General Taylor. He resumes its editorship, because he believes Mr. Fillmore's Administration fairly and fully represents the opinions and wishes of the National Whig Party. "In that belief," he adds, "we shall give them our earnest and cordial support, persuaded that it is by a broad, liberal, and national policy alone that the interests of this vast Republic can be promoted and this happy Union of States pre-

It seems that, in the judgment of the new edit or, the policy of the present, is different from that

of the late, Administration. While under the control of Mr. Hall, the Re public was marked by courtesy towards every class of politicians in its party, and towards all sections of the Union. It recognised a country north of Mason & Dixon's line, and the respectability of the opponents as well as of the supporters of Slavery; insisting upon the amplest toleration of opinion in relation to the question of Slavery, and steadily disapproving of all attempts to establish sectional tests. In this respect, as in others, i doubtless fairly represented the late Adminis-

Under the control of the new editor, the paper has resumed the pro-slavery character with which it was invested by its founders. It acknowledges its fealty to the Slave Power by fierce abuse of its opponents. In tone and general sentiment on the Slavery Question, it ranks with the Washington Union, affiliating in this respect with that paper, as kindly as Webster fraternized with Cass. It is a doleful echo of this Duumvirate. It is penetrated with profound apprehension for the integrity of our glorious Confederacy of States; its abhorrence of agitators knows no bounds. Concession, Compromise, and Harmony; Harmony, Compromise, and Concession, are the Alpha and Omega of all its lucubrations; and it talks as flippantly of Seward, Chase, & Co., as if it had been committing to memory the Union editorials of the last six months

We will not be so unjust as to suppose that the Republic is an exponent of the feelings of the Administration, but it speaks the sentiments and breathes the spirit of Daniel Webster-fit representative of a man saved from political execution only through Executive clemency.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

The present system of reporting the debates and proceedings of Congress by telegraph sometimes works more harm than good. It is almost impossible to obtain in this way anything like a correct idea of what is said or done. We do not wonder of Congress, common in our large cities, or the indifference with which its acts of greatest importance are often regarded by their inhabitants. Few of them read anything but telegraphic despatches, and these announce the course of business in Congress and results so obscurely or so on record. imperfectly, that their true nature, bearings, and Lynn, Massachusetts, we had an opportunity of erty men who joined the ranks of the radical De- geous location midway between St. Louis and the vague generality. The Utah and New Mexico

observing the effects of telegraphic reporting on mocracy. Will they suffer themselves to be our own mind. We read despatches disposing of sold? the proceedings of the House in relation to the Texan Boundary bill, in a few skeleton paragraphs, which conveyed no clear idea of what had been done, and awakened very little feeling. Familiar as we are with the tactics of the House, we could not, from the data furnished by the telegraph, understand its movements on this oceasion; and as for ascertaining where responsibility lay, that was totally out of the question. Now, when it is recollected that a majority of the People in cities know nothing of the doings of Congress except from these meager despatches, can we wonder at the indifference with which they regard the success of such an enormity as the Texas Boundary bill, the base abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, or the outrages of their Representatives against the cause of Freedom, and the facility with which they credit the gros misrepresentations of their party papers, that put just such constructions upon Congressional

proceedings as suit party purposes? The true remedy for the evil is for the People to subscribe for papers in which they can find a fair and satisfactory record of the proceedings of will enable them to understand their philosophy, and hold their Representatives to a proper accountability.

BY MISS ANNA H. PHILLIPS

Our Father, all Thy glorious earth Is consecrated ground, For everywhere, on land and sea, Thy life and love are found; Yet, by thy special blessing, Lord, To us may hallowed be,

> Whose spirits rest with Thee Hallow to us the sunny light That smiles upon the sod And let it emblem evermore The presence of our God; Unseal the spirit's ear, to hear Thy voice upon the breeze And ballow to the inward sight All that the outward sees

This place of sleep for our beloved,

And, Father, guarded by Thy love, And hallowed, be each grave, O'er which the snows of winter fall, And let Thy tenderness enfold The mourner by the dead-

Thou, who dost number all our woes

And every tear we shed! Oh, teach the bowed and stricken heart How beautiful is death-Teach it the glory of that We Succeeding mortal breath; Keveal that "many mansioned" home, Whose gates shut out all pain-Where we, in Thine eternal light,

### HUNKERISM TRIUMPHANT IN NEW YORK.

Shall know our loved again!

What we have long apprehended has com to pass. Radical Democracy in New York has passed under the yoke of Hunkerism. The Union State Convention of Democrats met at Syracuse, on the 10th. For the proceedings in detail we have no room. It is enough to know that the dian corn-fields-the hills closely planted-a solid Hunkers, or that body of the Democracy which supported General Cass in 1848, being a minority, as the vote then showed, completely controlled the organization and action of this Convention. The result of the proceedings are thus given in the New York Evening Post :

The Telegraph, of this morning, reported the cominations made at the Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, as follows :

For Governor-Horatio SEYMOUR, Oneida Co For Lt. Governor-Sanford E. Church, Or-Canal Commissioner-John C. Mather, Rens-

Clerk of Appeals-CHARLES S. BENTON, Herki-State Prison Inspector-WM. G. ANGELL, Cat

Two of these persons, Seymour and Mather, belong to what is known as the Old Hunker di-vision of the Angell, are Radies three Benton ers, as they are called. The nomination of Seymour was not unexpected.

No address was adopted by the Convention but the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr O'Connor was Chairman, are represented by the Telegraph to have made the following report 1. Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York are proud to avow their fraternity with and their devotion to the great principles of the Democratic party of the Union, as declared at the National Democratic Conventions of 1840 and

1848, and they look forward in hope and confi-dence to the complete triumph of that party in 2. Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon the recent settlement by Congress of the questions which have unhappily divided the peo

ple of these States. Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New York, appreciating the value of union, fra-ternity, and concord, standing upon their ancient principles, present their candidates with a confident reliance upon the united cordial support of their principles in the State and National Coun-

4. Resolved, That though we urge no faction war against the constituted authorities, and as American citizens will stand firmly by our country, by whomsoever its Government may be adinistered-we regard the action of the Whig Mational Administration, from the first exhibi-tions of its proscriptive and intolerant course to the climax of the Galphin claim, as worthy of the false pretences under which it came into power, and of professions which have been invariably

5. Resolved, That the Whig administration of this State is the reiteration of the series of ex travagances in the public expenditures, of evaions and violation of the Constitution, and of an unsound and lavish policy, which have signalized the course of the party which, aided by dissensions in the Democratic ranks, brought that adtration into power; and that the interests of the People and the character of the State demand. speedy return to the wise, safe, and approved liev of the Democratic administrations

6. Resolved, That devoted to the principles and form of our Confederation, ever mindful of the blessings it has secured to ourselves and to mankind, and regarding the citizens of all sections o our country as members of a common brotherhood, we cherish the Union of the States as the ark of our political covenant, and that we deprecate all onal agitation, at the North or South, calcusectional agreement, accorded obligations or to threat-en its perpetuity.

These resolutions are said to have been carried by a vote of 93 to 27 Among the great principles declared by the National Democratic Convention in 1840 and

1848, we find the following: "That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every-thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prod by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery or to take ient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any political institutions."

Against this resolution the Barnburners of New York protested-on it they took issue with the supporters of General Cass-and against him they supported Martin Van Buren, as the with the question of slavery, wherever it lay within the jurisdiction of the General Gov. ernment, and that every consideration of humaninterference to exclude slavery from the Territories. The Syracuse Union Convention reaffirms the Baltimore Platform, the Cass principle, and thus passes sentence of condemnation upon the electors who voted for Martin Van Buren against General Cass in 1848. And among the principal in declaiming against slavery. A more shameless, prefligate abandonment of principle, is not

It is not too late to strike for independence. Schism is better than apostacy. A separate political organization would teach political backs that honesty is the best policy. Let them have the in-

famy without the reward of Treason. The Convention has adopted the Baltimore Platform. It is not too late to rally for the Euffalo Platform Let all who are sincerely opposed to the extension of slavery by the annexation of Cuba, and the increase of slave States, and in favor of the divorce of the Federal Government from slavery, meet in State Mass Convention, and nominate a clean ticket, or, if this be deemed unadvisable, bend all their energies in every district of the State, to defeat every candidate for Congress who will not pledge himself explicitly upon the issues named.

#### A MINNESOTA PLEASURE EXCURSION.

The Minnesota Pioneer-a spirited and wellconducted newspaper published at St. Paul-of the 15th ultimo, contains a long account of an excursion up the Minnesota river, undertaken by a select party of gentlemen and ladies, which seems Congress, accompanied by such explanations as to have combined the ordinary pleasures of a summer pic-nic and the adventure and excitement of a voyage of discovery.

St. Pont the region of the Territory of Minnesota, lies, as most of our readers doubtles:

rival in the enterprising town which has grown up as by magic, just above, at the great Falls of St. Anthony, whose roar, softened by distance, may be heard even at St. Paul. The denizens of of St. Anthony having opened steam navigation to the Sauk Rapids, and demonstrated the practicability of running small boats six hundred miles above, to the upper falls of the Father of Waters, their neighbors of St. Paul, unwilling to be outdone in enterprise, have been exploring the hitherto unknown region above them, watered by the Minnesota. A small steamboat, named appropriately enough the Yankee, with a stern wheel, and light of draft, was procured, and a company of ladies and gentlemen, the elite of the new settlement, embarked on board of her on the afternoon of the 22d of the 7th month last. Touching at Fort Snelling, six miles above St. Paul, they took on board a part of the musical band of the sixth regiment, and, leaving the Mississippi, entered the Minnesota channel. At midnight, they tied up the boat near the Rapids and the Sixes village of Indians. On the early morrow the voyage was resumed. The scenery on the river grew more beautiful-a varied landscape of woodlands and rolling prairie-the river itself a broad equal stream, without sand-banks or tributaries, meandering fantastically through the rich table-lands, with occasionally dangerous snags and logs in its short bends. At length the missionary post of Traverse des Sioux appeared-three white mission-houses, flanked by Indian huts and lodges on the swell of a prairie-amidst fields of corn, beans, and potatoes, and heavy sheaves of newly reaped wheat. On the further and opposite side of the river, on the level bottom, were the unfenced Inmass and jungle of dark green vegetation, blossoming from its countless spindles. In the back ground of this rich valley rose a circle of hills heavy with forest. Across a peninsula formed by an abrupt bend in the river, some painted Sioux horsemen came galloping to the bank and claimed tribute. They were satisfied by the present of

some corn. The second evening found the adventurers at the upper end of a high prairie. The boat was secured, and the company, disembarking under the light of a glorious sunset, made their way to the top of the bluff, overlooking a vast expanse of prairie, belted and fringed with woodlands stretching far to the south. A moonlight as clear and serene as that which Moore sung of in his " Evenings in Greece," succeeded the brilliant summer day, and the gay exploring party danced on the from Fort Snelling and the musquitoes from the adjacent "timber." At sunrise they were again in motion. Passing through dense forests and vast savannas, a high bluff or mound, looming across the prairie level, announced, at length, their approach to the confluence of the Blue Earth river and the Minnesota. The tributary is nearly half as wide as the main river-shallow, rapid, and incapable of navigation to any extent. It opened a delightful valley to the view of the voyagers, up which about six miles were the ruins of the trading post of the French adventurer La Cour, erected in 1698. They found raspberries and other fruits in abundance, in the wild region into which they were now penetrating - the Great Woods, an immense belt of timber, twenty or thirty miles wide, stretching from Crow Wing, on the Mississippi, one hundred and fifty miles, in a southerly direction, across the track of the Minnesota. The heat in the woods was almost insupportable. The supply of ice failed, dry fuel began to be scarce, some of the ladies were greatly depressed by the intolerable heat, and the next morning a majority of the party voted in favor of returning. They had nearly reached the Cotton-Wood river, above which they had been told that the country became exceedingly beautiful, the river itself widening into a lake. Two hundred miles above, and, as they believed, accessible by steam navigation, was the famous Lac qui Parle. But the extreme heat, the lack of ice and dry fuel, and the fear of sickness among the women and children, were deemed conclusive reasons against a farther prosecution of the voyage. The boat's head was accordingly turned down stream. Fragments of coal, believed to be of the kind called "cannel," were discovered on their return. At an Indian village which they passed, the chief and a hundred of his tribe came on board. Little Six for that was the name of the forest dignitary, made a long speech. He demanded presents for wharfage; he must be paid for having his cornfields trodden down, although he admitted it was by the freshets, which, however, some said were judgments sent upon them by the Great Spirit, on account of steamboats coming up the river. They reached St. Paul on the evening of

the 27th, having been absent five days. The distance traversed in this expedition was about 300 miles. The historian of it in the Pioneer speaks of the fertility of the soil and the excellence of the timber in strong terms, and with Roundary bill should pass by itself, the Terdue abatement for the enthusiasm of a traveller, who while writing his narrative seems to have been still under the influence of the pleasurable excitement which such a voyage could not fail to awaken, it may be safe to believe that the new Territory of the Northwest is scarcely inferior to Illinois and Wisconsin in agricultural promise Nicolet says of the region : "The whole country embraced by the lower St. Peter and the Undine region (or valley of the Blue Earth or Mankato river) exceeds any land of the Mississippi above the Wisconsin river, as well in the quantity and quality of its timber as the fertility of its soil." The dryness of the summer, as compared with

that of the Atlantic States, and the early period express representative of the principle, that Con- in the autumn at which severe frosts are often gress had a right and was bound to interfere experienced, may possibly present serious obstacles to the successful cultivation of the northern portion of the Territory. The cold of midwinter is intense, the mercury falling lower than ity, morality, and policy, required its positive in Vermont or in the hill country of New Hampshire, although the stillness of the air renders it more endurable than a temperature many degrees less cold, in connection with a high wind. From all we know of the country, we should prefer it one hundred and twenty thousand Democratic as a place of residence to any of the older States on the Mississippi and its tributaries. It has yet but few inhabitants; and its capital, St. Paul, alagents in this apostate movement, we find lead- though occupying a picturesque site, and boasting ing Barnburners, who not long since grew hoarse of many respectable buildings, public and private, is as yet magnificent only in the eyes of Sioux visitants or the drivers of the dog-caravans from Pembina, five hundred miles north. It is now Will the honest Democracy of New York what Chicago was twenty years ago, or Milwaumagnitude, cannot be comprehended. While near sanction such apostacy? Where are the old Lib- kie at a still later period, but with its advanta-

head of steam navigation, it will ere long rival bills proposed the organization of Terrritorial these new-risen and populous cities of the West That it has energetic and enterprising inhabitants, who know how to combine the useful with the agreeable, their late pleasure voyage of discovery is a sufficient evidence.

## TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING.

A few remarks suggested by our recent journeyings eastwardly may be of service to some who have had but little experience in travelling.

In visiting watering or bathing places, never be satisfied with ascertaining simply what is the price of board. Be sure to inquire about the extras, and make a bargain which shall include all expenses, or you will find yourself charged twice as much as you expected. Generally, we are afraid of Temperanc

Hotels, as their keepers too often seem disposed to speculate upon a good principle. Some of them indeed furnish their tables as if they thought the principle of Total Abstinence as applicable to eating as drinking. But, there are exceptions. The Adams House in Boston, once famous for its generous liquors, now distinguished for its temperance, is one of the best hotels we have seen. Its table is good, its accommodations are liberal, its waiters prompt and obliging, its proprietors attentive and genelemini, and a monte-like palet per rades all its arrangements. Family worship is daily held ] in the urawing room in which shows was caused | Duer of New York moved to lay the appeal on St. Peter's river and the Mississippi. It has a are at liberty to participate.

Do not be imposed on by hackmen. Never take them on trust, but always make your bargain beforehand. In travelling with a family and its luggage, if this advice be disregarded, you will find your hack hire in cities, from depot to hotel, or from one depot to another, amounting to almost as much as your entire fare by rail-The controlling principle of corporations

road or steamboat from city to city. devotion to their own interest. Railroad companies will provide for the accommodation of travellers, so far as such attention may minister to their profits. We always hate to travel between New York and Philadelphia. At New York we took good care to have our luggage delivered together, and yet at Philadelphia, we were obliged to wait one hour for it, as it had been carelessly, without any reason at all, distributed among three crates. On all the lines from Washington to New York, but especially from Philadelphia to New York, the comforts of ladies and families are often disregarded. The nurses' room is sometimes taken up by young ladies who would consult propriety by seating themselves elsewhere; and boorish men are very apt to crowd the ladies' car, in gross disregard of their rights. For all this the conductors or companies are responsible. It is their business to protect the rights and comforts of all the passengers; and a little consideration would show them the expediency of providing one car or more, for the exclusive convenience of families. It could be done without any additional expense.

One of the greatest annoyances in travelling, is, the absence of any provision for the transfer of passengers from one line to another. A traveller wishes to proceed without delay from Washington to New York. He takes passage first for Baltimore, where he must get out his baggage, pay porterage to have it carried nearly a mile to other depot, pay hack hire, or omnibus fare, look after his baggage again and take tickets for Philadelphia. Here he is turned adrift once more. His baggage must again be tumbled out, searched for, portered to another depot; hack hire again paid; checks and tickets again secured; and he is thus subjected continually to anxieties, expenses, and impositions, which could easily be obviated by some arrangement of the different railroad companies for taking care of passengers and their baggage all the way through from

#### THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT. ATIVES ON THE TEXAN BOUNDARY AND TERRITORIAL RILLS.

## [PRESERVE THIS RECORD.]

The brief record of the action of the House of Representatives on the Senate bills for the adjustment of the Texan boundary, the admission of California, and the organization of Territorial Governments, which was published in the Era during our absence, does not present such a view of proceedings as the People require to enable them to understand their nature, and hold to a just responsibility those engaged in them. At the risk of being tedious we shall review the entire action of the House on the subjects men-

Wednesday, August 28th, on motion of Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, the Senate bill for the establishment of Territorial Government in Utah was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-a reference rendered necessary by the fact that the bill contained provision for an appropriation of money. Next on the Speaker's table was the Texan

Boundary bill, which was taken up and read once, when the question was stated to be on its second reading, Mr. Inge of Alabama having objected. The South understood that there was a decided majority in favor of the bill, and the movement was probably designed to ascertain the amount of this majority, so that the slaveholders might know what to concede, what to exact, how far they might safely oppose, how far they might be obliged to support, the bill.

Mr. Hilliard of Alabama made an earnest appeal in behalf of the measure. The question being taken-" shall the bill be rejected?" it was decided in the negative-yeas Brooks of New York, who was elected as a Wil-34, nays 168-only fifteen Southern men voting

to reject

The bill was read a second time. Mr. Boyd of Kentucky moved to amend by adding the bills for the organization of Territorial Governments in Utah and New Mexico, omit that his corn was not very valuable, damaged as ung the provisions making appropriations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of reference

to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The amendment excluded the Wilmot Proviso, and the design of moving it was to form an omnibus, which should afford a chance of still more in the ranks of the Democratic menevasion to the members from the North pledged bers. to the Proviso, and secure the votes of some Southern members, who feared if the Texan ritorial bills would be encumbered with the Pro-

We may remark in passing, that the Speaker was a warm friend of the measures matured in the Senate and sent to the House, and we need not, therefore, be surprised that, when they were taken up in the latter body, the floor was generally assigned to those who were determined to carry them through. The policy was, to prevent a reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where they would be debated and might be amended. In the House, under the control of their friends, debate and amendments, except such as might suit their purposes,
could easily be prevented.

Mr. Meade of Virginia objected to the amendment of Mr. Boyd as out of order.

The 55th rule declares—

"Mr. Brooks replied in the Law our slave property into the Territories, we are assured that we are not to be disturbed in its peaceable and quiet enjoyment by any act of this Government?

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"'No motion or proposition on a subject differ-ent from that under consideration shall be admit-ted under color of amendment. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or rescultion pending before the House.' The point was, that this amendment was not ger-mane to the bill; and, further, because it proposed to annex as an amendment a proposition contained in another bill before the House.

in another bill before the House.

"The Speaker was of the opinion that the bill before the House brought under consideration the question of the territory acquired by treaty from Mexico, and, as the amendmentaffected that territory, it was germane to the bill, and was in order. On the second ground, the Chair understood the gentleman from Kentucky to say that this was not the same bill as that from the Senate."

This was setting aside a specific objection by

Governments; the Texan bill proposed the settlement of the boundary of Texas, and the payment to her of ten millions. They were distinct different propositions. The Speaker's reply to the second ground of the objection was simply an evasion. The bills, moved to be added, were to all intents and purposes pending as separate measures before the House. The decision of the Speaker, however, was sustained-yeas 129, nays

After some unimportant proceedings, the House adjourned.

Thursday, the 29th, the subject was resumed when Mr. Meade objected to further action on the bill at this time as being out of order. The Speaker overruled the point of order, and an appeal being taken, it was laid upon the table. Mr Burt raised another point of order which was overruled, and an appeal being taken, the Speaker was sustained-yeas 154, navs 54.

The floor was then assigned to Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, who made a few emphatic remarks in favor of the bill, and closed by withdrawing ro much of his amendment as related to Utah.

Mr. Clingman of North Carolina moved to amend the amendment, by a provision for the establishment of Territorial Government in the southern portion of California. Mr. McDonald of Indiana objected to the amendment as out of order the Speaker rolad it is order an appeal median be the plan of Bloody ! . .

the table-this motion was carried-yeas 128, nays 68-all the nays being from the free States. Nothing is more clear than that the proposition of Mr. Clingman was not germane to the bill, but the entire Southern delegation, aided by pliable Whigs and Democrats from the North, sustained the Speaker in his strange decision. Mr. Clingman proceeded to make a speech in

upport of his amendment, and was followed by Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, who declared himself in favor of the bill without any amendments. There had been talking enough-he wanted action. "I have further to say," he added. "that the precise bills which have passed the Senate shall (if I have the opportunity to give my vote upon them) receive my vote as separate and distinct measures. I am willing to vote for each one of them; but in case they should not succeed separately, I am willing to vote for them all in one bill. But I do not consider that the best policy. I am willing to vote for this bill, the Territorial bills, the California bill, separately or together. I believe, however, that each one of them, standing by itself, separately, on its own merits, will command more strength in this House. Let us try at least the strength of this bill, as it stands by itself, unencumbered with any amendments. If it fails, we can then try what we can do by connecting other measures

He closed by moving the previous question. Mr. Ashmun, up to this time, had been recognised as a pledged Free Soil Whig-a committed supporter of the Wilmot Proviso. He now abandoned this measure, by avowing himself in favor of the Territorial bills of the Senate, together or separately-bills excluding the Wilmot Proviso. The conjunction of Mr. Ashmun with Mr. Boyd in forcing through these Senate measures showed that the Whigs had given way. The Webster influence was potential

The Speaker explained that, if the previous question were sustained, the question would be put upon Mr. Clingman's amendment, then, Mr. Boyd's, finally, upon the engressment of the bill-so that there would be no opportunity for further amendment. The editor of the New York Tribune has innocently asked, why did not some opponent of the bill move an amendment? Because, there were so many Whigs like Mr. Ashmun, and Democrats like Mr. McClernand, to occupy the floor, ready to spring the previous uestion on all objectors.

Much conversation took place on a point of or-

der raised by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and anhanquently withdrawn. The question was then taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, which the House refused-yeas 74, nays 107. This shows that at this stage of proceedings

there was a majority in favor of amending the Mr. Burt now moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-and on this motion Mr. McClernand, one of the chief managers in the movement, demanded the previous question. The Speaker explained that, if the previous question were seconded, the House would be brought to an immediate vote on the motion to commit, and if that failed, to a direct vote on the amendments. and then on the engrossment of the bill. Mr-Burt withdrew his motion : Mr. McClernand re-

mit. Unexpectedly to the managers, Mr. Root of Ohio, a man who never sleeps upon his post, moved to amend by adding the following : "With instructions so to amend the bill as to exclude slavery from all the territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying eastward of California."

newed it, and demanded the previous question

but the attempt to gag the House again failed,

there being only 58 in favor of the demand-and

the question then recurred on the motion to com-

He said, " he did not present his amendment in the expectation that the House was going to support it. But he offered it to the House as a test, in order that the country may see who is for the exclusion of slavery and who is against it. If he was not greatly mistaken, this proposition would smoke out the Doughfaces" A debate sprang up, in which Mr. McClernand

of Illinois denounced the "agitators," and Mr.

mot Proviso man, announced his abandonment of

the Proviso, denounced its advocates, and declared himself a convert to the doctrine of Non-Intervention. Mr. Brown of Mississippi told him his conversion happened too late, when it could do no good. and the South owed him no thanks. The following colloquy will show the nature of the defection of leading Whigs in the House-the baseness of their apostacy-although it will be found

that Treason to the cause of Freedom prevailed

"Mr. Brown of Mississppi. He did not want to be cheated in this business, and he therefore proposed this question to the honorable gentleman from New York: Suppose we pass these Utah and New Mexican bills at this session without the Wilmot Proviso; and suppose the Southern people commence moving into the Territories with their slaves, and it becomes apparent that they are to be slave Territories and ultimately slave States; and suppose that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Root,] at the opening of the next Congress, offers the Wilmot Proviso with a view to check our emigration and to exclude us from the Territories with our slaves, will the gentle-man, if a member of Congress, then vote for the

The trading politicians of our large cities are broken reeds. Mr. Clarke of New York obtained the floor. and the House adjourned. The next day (Friday) was consumed in a dis-

cussion of the question of slavery generally, Mr. Clarke of New York manfally replying to his colleague, [Mr. Brooks,] and Mr. Gorman of Indiana advocating the title of Texas to all the territory of New Mexico cast of the Rio Grande. Mr. Gorman is neck and neck with Mr. Miller of Ohio in his devotion to the Slave Power. The subject was not resumed again till Monday,

September 2d, when it was made the special or der of the day for Tuesday, and every day suc-

ceeding, at 12 o'clock, till finally disposed of. Tuesday, (September 3,) the bill again came up